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# YARDUM BROTHERS & CO., Wyoming Avenue

#### MURDERER BEZEK ON TRIAL

First Day Consumed in Trying to Secure a Jury to Try Case.

IT IS A VERY DIPPICULT TASK | fied. They were: Fred Phillips.

Out of the Sixty Jurors in the Panel Only Nine Secured Who Felt They Were Competent to Pass Upon the Case

For the murder of his sweetheart, Maria Kerzic, at Olyphant, on Oct. 9, for his life in the main court room before Judge Edwards. The case at-

who are to stand trial, was brought into court, and when his case was called | twelve had been selected and those not Attorney A. J. Colborn, of counsel for already mentioned are: Theodore Stone, the defense, moved for a continuance,



Murderer Bezek

stating that sufficient time had not been offered to him and his colleague, Attorney George W. Watson, to prepare a line of defence, masmuch as it was only last Friday that they had been assigned to the case and since then had not seen any of the witnesses for the defense nor had spoken to any

extent with the prisoner. Judge Edwards refused the motion and ordered the case to be proceeded with. District Attorney Kelly, for the commonwealth, arraigned the prisoner before the bar and through his counse a plea of not guilty was recorded.

Bezek, with his counsel, sat at the defendant's table. Martin Woyshner, of the South Side, his confidential adviser, sat beside him. County Detective John J. Shea acted as prosecutor and occupied a seat at the other table with District Aftorney Kelly and Assistant District Attorney James J.

Prisoner Is Very Cool.

The murderer presents a stolcal apbearance. His confinement does not show on his stout frame and heavy set but intelligent features. He watched the proceedings of court while the jurors were being examined and seemed to be the least concerned of any one



Judge Edwards. connected with the case. This is probably due to the fact that he cannot understand English. All the preliminaries of the trial were over at 19.45, and at that hour Deputy

OUR

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### Clerk of the Courts Thomas P. Daniels

began to call the jurors. In over and terminer court, when selecting a jury, counsel on both sides are entitled to the right of questioning each juror to test his competence in the trial of the case. This involved a somewhat tedious proceeding and at noon only two Jurors had been qualitractor, South Side, and William Springer, lumberman, Spring Brook, Court then adjourned until 1.30. The first one chosen in the afternoon was Henry P. Gross, superintendent, Scranton. George P. Meyers, merchant, Newton, was the next juror who could return a verdict in accordance with the evidence in the case, and whose previous opinion would not interfere with Franz Bezek was yesterday put on trial the verdict even though the penalty were capital punishment.

More than a score of jurors were tracted a large number of persons and again examined and stood aside or the court room was thronged during challenged on account of a fixed opinlon that the evidence could not change At 9 o'clock the prisoner, with others sufficiently to destroy the bias of the opinion. At adjournment nine of the farmer, Newton; Charles C. Hadley, tracklayer. Scranton; Thomas Collins, merchant, Scranton; John Griffin, moulder, Bellevue, and Martin Ferguson,

They Had Fixed Opinions. After Mr. Ferguson was accepted and sworn there was not another one examined who had the slightest qualification to serve. Each one had either a solid fixed opinion that the evidence could not change, or he was conscientiously opposed to the death penalty for murder in the first degree. E. A. Relden, of this city, was the last one examined, and then those who had been temporarily stood aside were called up, but out of seventeen of them not one was taken.

The panel being exhausted Judge Edwards immediately handed down an order directing Sheriff Fahey to draw a special venire of twenty-four talesmen. returnable forthwith, and court directed an adjournment until 7.39 in order to complete the work of selecting

Mr. Colborn objected from the fact that counsel for the defense had arranged to meet witnesses after supper and come to an understanding with regard to a line of defense. Judge Edwards then revoked the order for an evening session of court and allowed it to go over in regular order until 9 o'clock this morning.

#### IN LOCAL THEATERS.

At the Academy of Music tonight "The Crust of Society" will be the attraction. This is an adaptation of Dumas' masterpiece, "Le Demi-Monde, which was arranged expressly for John Stetson's company, and this version was produced in Boston and New York, where it was very well received. It is well constructed, quickly moving and interesting, and is capitally acted, as the names of the players given below fully assures that it would be. There is in Carrie Turner's dramatic company and torpedo boats. such well known people as Edgar L. Davenport, Eugene Ormonde, Joseph E. Whiting, Herbert Ayling and Marion Abbot. Carrie Radeliffe, Jean Chamblin Whiting, Herbert Ayling, Sidney Lowell and Marion Abbott, Carrie Radcliffe, Jean Chamblin, Carrie Knowles, Hawley Francks.

The patrons of the Academy of Music have a rare treat in store, for the "Two Johns" Comedy company is to appear here on Wednesday evening. This season the two originals, J. C. Stewart and John Hart, have reunited after a separation of many years, and have surrounded themselves with a very strong company of artists who are recognized by the theatrical world. The management has engaged at a great expense Miss Mabel Meredith, the operation prima donna, whose wonderful soprano coice has gained for her a world wide reputation.

A series of spectacular surprises that will be revelations are promised during the production of "Faust" by George Learoch and his efficient company at the Frothingham on Wednesday evening. That poetic play will be given with all the adjuncts of special scenery, elaborate electric effects, that will be as dazzling as they are nevel, and all of Gounod's beautiful music rendered by a chorus of excellent voices.

Thursday evening next will be a merry one at the Frothingham when Robert Hilliard comes with a delightful company in that funniest of all comedies, "The Nominee," In this play there is not a dull moment, and any one seeking to drive dull care away will find ample opportunity by witnessing the performance

"The Span of Life," which appears at the Academy of Music Friday night, is without doubt the most sensational play before the public. The novel bridge formed by three human beings linking themselves together, so that the heroine with child in her arms can walk over a seething torrent, has never been attempted before.

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### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

the health, morals and discipline of the troops. While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength through various causes is but little over 20,000 men. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, demanded by recent events, the policy of sea coast fortification in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength. The secretary of war presents a plan which I recommend to the consideration of congress to attain the desired end. Among other things this contemplates the adoption of the three battailon formation of regiments which for several years has been indorsed by the secretaries of war and generals commanding the army. Compact in itself, it provides a skeleton organization ready to be filled out in the event of war which is peculiarly adapted to our strength and requirements. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, alding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and marked discretion by the officers and men, and most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested. The total expenditures for the war department for the year ended June, 30, 1891, amounted to \$5,030,093.3. Of this sum \$2,005,61.99 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$2,665,196.16 for the aupport of the military establishments, \$5,001. the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to \$2,318,629,55. The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year. In recognition of the long and distinguished military service and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major General John M. Schofield, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

Post Office Department.

the authorization of three additional bat-tleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruis-ing purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construc-tion but four first-class battleships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to in-crease both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

Battleships Recommended.

Battleships Recommended.

The manufacture of armor requires expensive plants and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete vessels now building will be delivered before the first of June next. If no new contracts are given out contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must lie idle. Battleships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year and at least three years and a half from the date of the contract would be required for their completion. The secretary states that not more than 15 per cent. of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for the coming year. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats. The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both purposes. We have not today a single gun that could be put upon the ships Parts of New York of the International Navigation company, or any other. The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters. Both the secretary of the reasury recommend the transfer of the work of the navy and the secretary in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this the vital branch of the servetce is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numer-

line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this the vital branch of the services is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 1,040,510,071 acres, including 2,887,665 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little over 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 260,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 260,000,000 acres, in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad lands yet unadjudicated. The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to \$2,674,285.79, including \$91,-981.03 received from Indian lands. I fully indorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and that a comprehensible forestry system be inaugurated. Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of lands have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly or at least slowly and with the utmost caution. I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depends for a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. In the light of experience and considering the uncertainty of the Indians and opened for settlements are made the balance of reservation lands remaining for allotment, but Incline to agree with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that when all

be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at the Indians in Indians and Galleys Indians Indi

mert and would permit his retrement, now mear at hand, with rank bettiting his merits.

Post Office Department.

The report of the attorney general notes the gradifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the original properties of the property of the supreme court in overcoming the original properties of the post mater general presents a comprehensible statement of the operations of the postmater general presents a comprehensible statement of the operations of the postmater general presents a comprehensible statement of the operations of the postmater general presents are comprehensible statement of the operations of the postmater general presents are comprehensible statement of the operations of the postmater general presents are comprehensible statement of the operations of the postmater general presents are comprehensible statement of the operations of the postmater of the state statement of the operations continued to \$15.080,1879, and the expectitures to \$84,234,4415. The transactions of the postmater of the postmater of the postmater of the postmaters of the postmater of the exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. Ethical continued to advance in importance as an exports of every description, and the treatment of the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. Invite your prompt consideration of the postmater general products of the postmater of the second class was modified. Invite your prompt consideration of the postmater general products of the po

an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the facrensing appropriation by our people of these advantages. I am entirely convinced that we ought not be longer without a national board of health or national officer charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment by such board or officer of proper quarantine precautions or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject.

counsel to local authorities on the subject.

By virtue of a statute of the United
States passed in 1888 I appointed in July
last Hon. John D. Kernan, of the state
of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E,
Worthington, of Illinois, to form with
Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of
labor, who was designated by said statute
a commission for the purpose of making
careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and
their employes which had resulted in an
extensive and destructive strike accompanied by much violence and dangerous
disturbance, with considerable loss of life
and great destruction of property. The
report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to
the congress with the evidence taken
upon their investigation. Their work has
been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report telligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

Iron and Coal Free.

telligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amend with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty T am still very decidedly in favor of puting coal and iron upon the construct I would like gliedly under the construct I would seem to present the construct I would seem to present a long the construct I would seem to present a hopeless case for utariff and the gliedle of differential duty in favor of refined suggest the construction of the construction of the construction point to the propriety a bound of the construction point to the propriety of the construction point to the propriety of the constructs of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American had in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American had in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American had in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American had imperative necessity that we shall at once remove the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American had the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American had the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American had not products and manufacturers whould find markets in which our products and manufacturers bould bound the industry and effort of American had products and manufacturers bould found the life of the cost of their daily life, but the

Sccretary's Plans Indorsed.

Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our current circulation and its, frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed n other parts of the country. The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of he government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more clastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a Scheme modifying present banking laws and provoding for the issue of circulating notes of state banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plans on highly and ing laws and provoding for the issue of circulating notes of state banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their features. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation, to permit national banks to issue circulation notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent, of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 3) percent, of notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times. To permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an nerease in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an nerease in circulation is de-sired, blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitation and restrictions on banks delimitation and restrictions on banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergencies raise. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than ten dolars; that each national bank, except in case of failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits. Annother very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxnother very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid up and unpaid capital; that their stockholders are ndividually liable for the redemption of their circulating, notes to its full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said bynks upon their circulating notes constitutes

of stock; that the liability of said benks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 percent, of their outstanding circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details but am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present.

bu I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the congress and assuring them that whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, Dec. 1, 1894.

After the reading of the message resolutions were offered on various subby the people. The senate adjourned EMERSON



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FRED HEFFNER, 782 Bosch St.
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